

The background features a stylized illustration of a city street. On the right, a person in a white shirt and dark pants walks towards the left, carrying a child. The street is light blue, and there are various buildings in shades of blue, orange, and white. A large green tree is in the foreground on the right, and a street lamp is visible. The overall style is modern and clean.

Housing Stabilization Learning Cohort

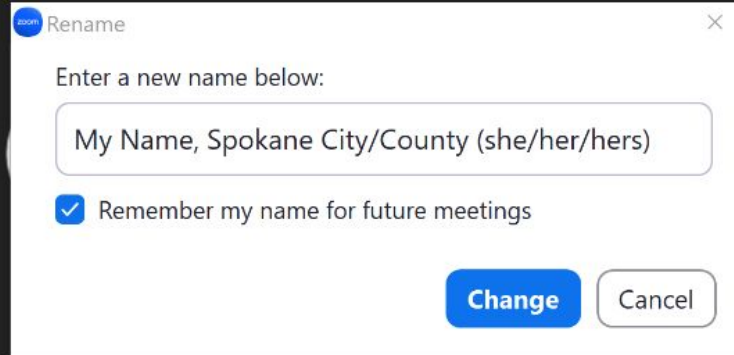
Coordinated Prevention Core Elements

Tom Albanese, LSW

12.08.2022

WELCOME! Housing Stabilization Learning Cohort

3. Enter your name, City/County CoC & pronouns



Rename

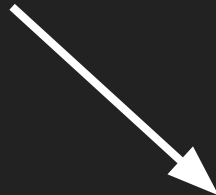
Enter a new name below:

My Name, Spokane City/County (she/her/hers)

Remember my name for future meetings

Change Cancel

1. Click on "Manage Participants"



Participants (1)

CN Change Name (Me) Unmute Rename

2. Hover over your name, then click on the ... to click "rename"

Invite Unmute Me Claim Host

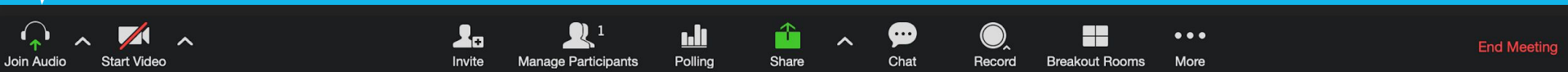
Welcome!

Mute your audio!

Turn on your video!

Intros:

Chat in your name,
City/County CoC



Did you participate in the 11/30/22 HSLC Kick-Off?

Participating Communities



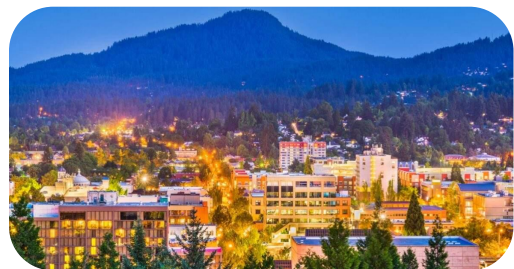
Spokane City and County, WA



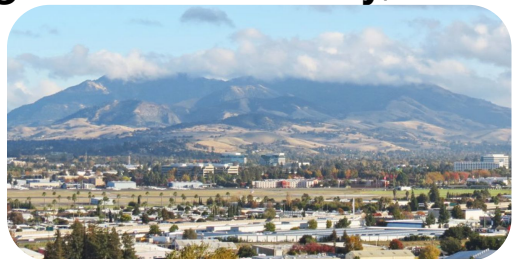
Cincinnati/Hamilton County, OH



Greater Hartford, CT



Eugene/Lane County, OR



Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA



**Charlotte/
Mecklenburg County, NC**



**Washington,
District of Columbia**

Housing Stabilization Learning Cohort (HSLC)

An innovation cohort of 7 BFZ communities - designed with BFZ communities and coordinated by our Upstream Strategies team -

to co-create local models that coordinate and target prevention to reduce inflow into literal homelessness and advance racial equity over 2 years

Phase 1 runs from November 2022 - July 2023

Phase 2 anticipated from August 2023-July 2024

Workshop Purpose:

- Deeper dive around coordinated prevention core elements, incorporating lessons learned from Columbus, OH, 3-year demonstration
- Build relationships and knowledge-sharing across HSLC communities
- Further inform what resources we should collectively develop to support local development and implementation

Experiential/Relational Objectives:

- Get to know one another better
- Create a positive and energizing learning environment
- Generate excitement and momentum toward our shared goals to reduce inflow into literal homelessness and advance racial equity!

COORDINATED HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION SYSTEMS: Core Elements

- 1. Shared Vision, Understanding & Commitment to Prevention** related to literal homelessness
- 2. Coordinated, Housing-Focused Access Points & Service Providers** across a wide variety of “upstream” community-based and cross-sector settings
- 3. Standardized Housing Insecurity Screening, Response, and Referral Tools and Protocols** including broad use of housing problem-solving and coordinated access prioritization approaches
- 4. Shared Data Culture & Platform** supporting data collection, service referral and coordination, and reporting
- 5. Ongoing Backbone Entity Support** for partner recruitment, training, reporting, analysis, and ongoing system management & development

Foundational Priorities for Phase 1: Starting Points

1. ***Building Leadership & Organizational Capacity***

- Dedicated HSLC Lead Organization, Local Coordinator & Data Lead point-of-contact + initial Working Group (to begin)
- Formalized diverse, representative Core Prevention Team with Leaders with Lived Expertise (by April)

2. ***Understanding Current State of Prevention***

- Environmental Scan/Resource Mapping

3. ***Using Qualitative & Quantitative Data***

- Initial inflow investigation

4. ***Moving Toward a Coordinated Prevention Approach***

- Adopt common definition of Coordinated Prevention
- Providers test screening, prioritization, access point, referral & training tools

5. ***Setting Measurable Goals to Reduce Inflow & Advance Racial Equity***

Current HSLC Tools & Resources (more to come)

- ❖ [Core Elements of Coordinated Prevention](#)
- ❖ [Draft Homelessness Prevention Partner Environmental Scan](#)
 - Intentional partner strategy (tab 2 in above link)
- ❖ [DRAFT Inflow Data Investigation Tool](#)
- ❖ [Inflow Data Investigation Tool One Pager](#)
- ❖ [Homelessness Prevention: Definitions & Key Concepts](#), including Housing Insecurity Risk Typology
- ❖ [HSLC Housing Insecurity Screening Tool \(v.1, November 2022\)](#)
- ❖ [Roadmap with Sample Setting Measurable Goals](#)

Columbus Background

Homelessness Prevention Network operated by Community Shelter Board (CoC lead for Columbus/Franklin County, Ohio).

Initial 3-year demonstration (July 2020-June 2023) funded through corporate/philanthropic support.

Goal:

- ❖ Reduce demand on the homeless crisis response system for families in Columbus and Franklin County by formalizing new collaborations with existing social service agencies and other places where families at highest risk can be quickly screened and assisted to avoid needing emergency shelter.

Measurable Outcomes:

- ❖ Year 1: at least 50% of HPN assisted high risk (risk level 3 or 4) families will not enter emergency shelter within three months of the HPN intervention.
- ❖ Years 2-3: at 75% of HPN assisted high risk (risk level 3 or 4) families will not enter emergency shelter within three months of the HPN intervention.



Columbus Background

Homelessness Prevention Network operated by Community Shelter Board (CoC lead for Columbus/Franklin County, Ohio)

- ❖ Connects families at imminent risk of literal homelessness within 30 days (per standardized screening) with community partners and resources to stabilize families and avoid literal homelessness.
- ❖ HPN partners can be **Access Points** or **Service Providers** (also serving as Access Points).
- ❖ Designated HPN partner staff are trained in screening, housing problem-solving, and triage. Staff identify high risk families using a standardized screening protocol and immediately offer such families housing-focused problem-solving assistance.
- ❖ **HPN Service Providers** offer prioritized access to array of housing stabilization resources, such as financial assistance or food pantry resources, for high-risk families.
- ❖ **HPN Access Points** and **Service Providers** use a shared, secure online platform to record information about high risk families and to generate priority service referrals. CSB uses data to evaluate post-intervention emergency shelter admission (impact).
- ❖ HPN partners collaborate based on a shared MOU.

HOMELESSNESS
PREVENTION
NETWORK

communityshelterboard
Until everyone has a place to call home

Columbus Background

HOMELESSNESS
PREVENTION
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communityshelterboard
Until everyone has a place to call home



Brief Standardized Screening: Standardized homeless risk typology and brief screener, including web-based screening and referral tool developed by ESRI.



Housing-Focused Problem-Solving: HPN partner staff trained on screening; strength-based, housing-focused problem solving; and connecting families to targeted and non-targeted community resources.



Response & Referral Guidance: Standardized response and referral guidance for staff based on risk level and customized for each access point and targeted populations.



Prioritized Access to Housing Stabilization Resources: Prioritized referrals among HPN partners for risk level 3 families to target and expedite access to needed prevention resources.

Columbus Background

**HOMELESSNESS
PREVENTION
NETWORK**

communityshelterboard
Until everyone has a place to call home

HPN Key Measures & Data Sources

Key Measures	Homeless Hotline	Tier 1 HPN Intensive Service Provider (HPN ISP)	Tier 2 HPN Service Provider (HPN SP)	Tier 3 HPN Access Points (HPN AP)
Current Providers/ Access Points	Netcare	GCH HFF	COMPASS FCMC SHRC IMPACT PCC St. Stephens	CCS Project Connect
Number Identified at High Risk	•HMIS (entry data)	•HMIS (entry data)	•ESRI (entry data) •TBD (other screened/not entered)	
Assistance Provided	•HMIS (entry data)	•HMIS (service data)	•ESRI (service/referral data) •TBD (other screened and assisted, not entered)	
Immediate Risk Reduction	•HMIS (exit data)	•HMIS (no shelter entry within 14 days post-HPN)		
Non-Return to Crisis (including shelter entry) within 3 Months	•NA	•HMIS (no shelter entry within 3 months post-HPN)	•ESRI (no entry as risk level 3 or 4 within 3-months post-HPN) •HMIS (no shelter entry within 3 months post-HPN)	

Core Element 1:

**Shared Vision, Understanding
& Commitment to Prevention**

HSLC Working Definitions & Concepts

Homelessness prevention refers to policies, practices, and interventions that reduce the likelihood that someone will experience homelessness. It also means providing those who have been homeless with the necessary resources and supports to stabilize their housing, enhance integration and social inclusion, and ultimately reduce the risk of the recurrence of homelessness.

Types of Homelessness Prevention (HP):

- **Primary**
- **Secondary**
- **Tertiary**

Key

Concepts

EFFICIENCY: Prevention activities that are well targeted, delivering effective activities to people who are very likely to become homeless unless they receive help

EFFECTIVENESS: Prevention activities capable of stopping someone from becoming homeless

“Poor targeting leads to an inefficient strategy and inefficient strategies are rarely effective.”

Martha Burt, et al (2005): Strategies for Preventing Homelessness. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research

What is

TARGETED

Homelessness

Prevention?

A form of secondary homelessness prevention that targets assistance to households at greatest risk for literal homelessness within a defined period of time and who lack other safe housing options and resources to avoid literal homelessness “but for” timely and individualized prevention assistance.

Helps individuals and families avoid imminent literal homelessness by providing timely, flexible assistance to resolve a household’s immediate housing crisis and help them stabilize in their current or new housing.

An integral part of homeless system coordinated entry and diversion efforts.

Provides a direct and scalable means for reducing avoidable literal homelessness and homeless system inflow.

What is

COORDINATED

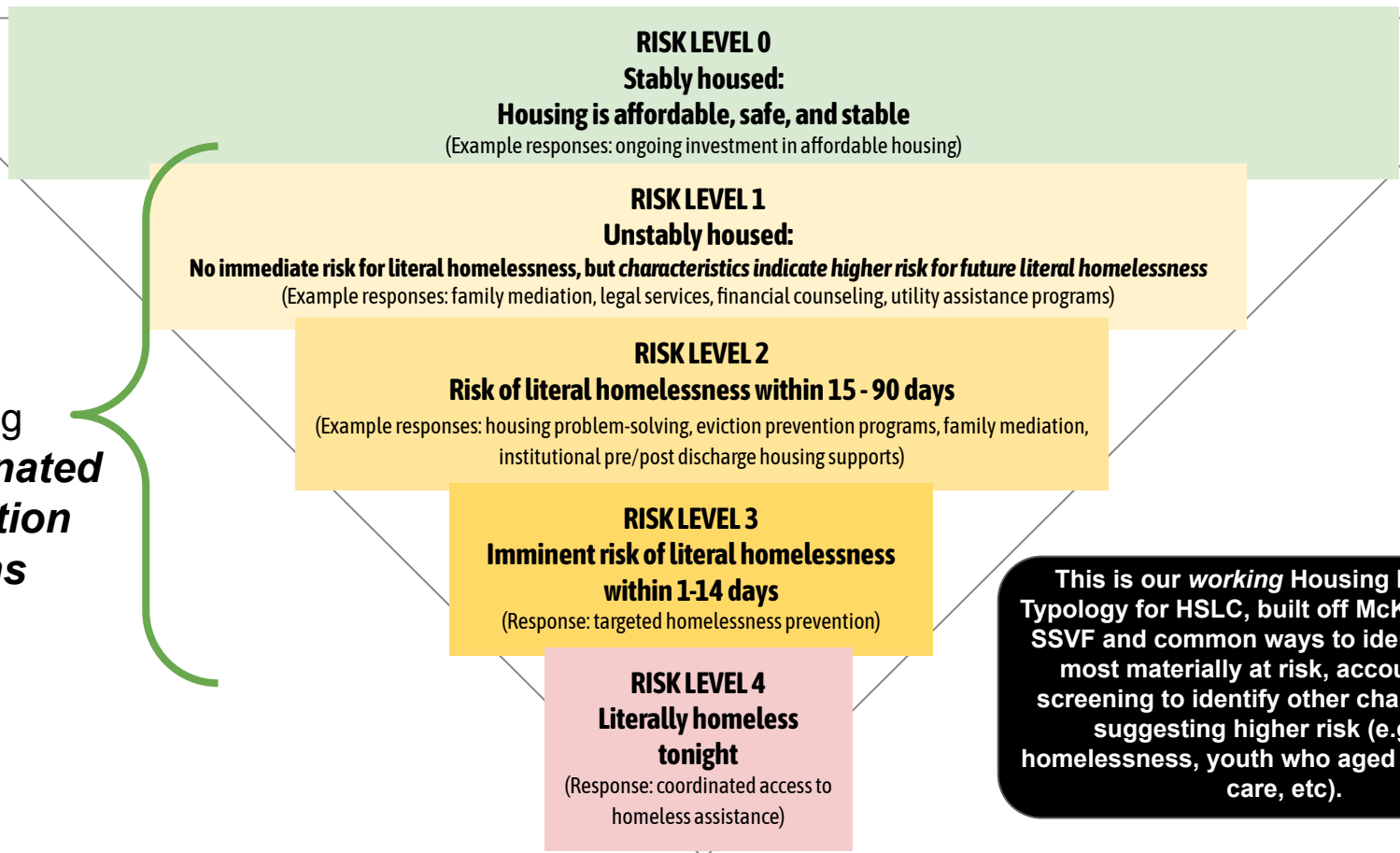
Homelessness

Prevention?

A ***community-wide approach*** that uses common risk screening criteria to identify people who are housing insecure, including those who are at greatest risk for literal homelessness, and then offers immediate, coordinated access to housing problem-solving and prevention-related resources, including prioritized access to assistance for people with more urgent prevention needs.

Key Element: HSLC Housing Insecurity Typology

Emerging
**Coordinated
Prevention
Systems**

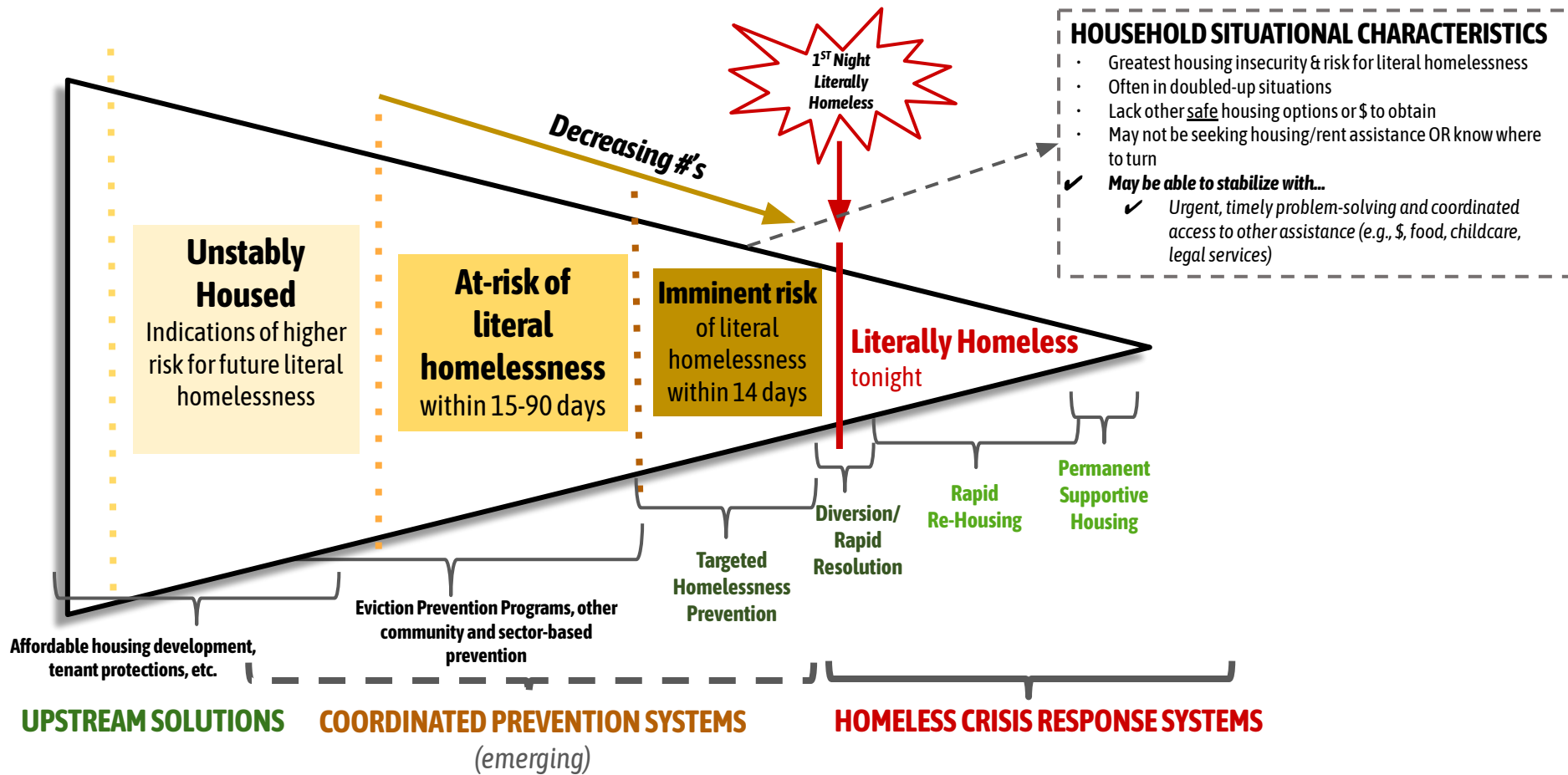


This is our *working* Housing Insecurity Typology for HSLC, built off McKinney-Vento, SSVF and common ways to identify people most materially at risk, accounting for screening to identify other characteristics suggesting higher risk (e.g prior homelessness, youth who aged out of foster care, etc).

HSLC Housing Insecurity Typology: Definitions & Indicators

Risk Level		Living Situation	Housing Options & Resources
0	Stably Housed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current housing is safe; AND Current housing is stable for the foreseeable future (e.g., sufficient income to pay rent and utilities, able to stay with host family/friend indefinitely) 	<u>Has</u> housing options, financial resources, and/or support networks to maintain or obtain a safe place to stay for <i>foreseeable</i> future.
1	Unstably Housed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current housing is safe; AND No material risk of imminent risk of literal homelessness (i.e., not Risk Level 2-4); AND Is currently experiencing general housing insecurity due to housing cost burden, housing conditions, frequent unplanned moves, and/or other characteristics and barriers indicative of higher risk for future literal homelessness. May be at-risk of housing loss in 3-6 months. 	<u>Has</u> housing options, financial resources, and/or support networks to maintain or obtain a safe place to stay for <i>foreseeable</i> future.
2	At-Risk of Literal Homelessness (within 15-90 Days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current housing is safe; AND Must leave current housing within <u>15-90 days</u> (e.g., due to court-ordered eviction, landlord-issued eviction, foreclosure, safety or health risk, host family/friend limitation, etc.); OR Must leave an institution (e.g., hospital, jail, treatment facility) within <u>15-90 days</u>; 	<u>Does not have other</u> housing options, financial resources, and/or support networks to maintain or obtain a safe place to stay <i>after</i> the <u>next 15-90 days</u> .
3	Imminent Risk of Literal Homelessness (within 1-14 Days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current housing is safe; AND Must leave current housing within <u>14 days</u> (e.g., due to court-ordered eviction, foreclosure, imminent safety or health risk, host family/friend request to leave, family conflict, etc.); OR Must leave an institution (e.g., hospital, jail, treatment facility) within <u>14 days</u>; 	<u>Does not have</u> other housing options, financial resources, and/or support networks to maintain or obtain a safe place to stay <i>after</i> the <u>next 14 days</u> .
4	Literally Homeless Tonight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is currently literally homeless and continues to have no other safe housing option tonight outside of available emergency shelter, Safe Haven, or transitional housing options; OR Must leave current housing <u>today</u> (e.g., due to court-ordered eviction, foreclosure, immediate safety or health risk, host family/friend request to leave, etc.); OR Must leave an institution (e.g., hospital, jail, treatment facility) <u>today</u>. 	<u>Does not have</u> other housing options, financial resources, and/or support networks to maintain or obtain a safe place to stay <u>tonight</u>

Community-Wide Housing Stabilization Approach



Definitions & Standardized Risk Typology

- Common definitions/risk typology created lasting alignment and a common language
 - For cross-sector partners, translated into “social determinant” language for purposes of establishing relevance and then mapping to existing or adapted screening tools and protocols
 - Helped Community Shelter Board/CoC and community leaders better delineate the relevance of resources/investments to preventing literal homelessness vs other types of homelessness and housing insecurity

Questions?

Comments?

Ideas?

Core Element 2:

**Coordinated, Housing-Focused Access
Points & Service Providers**

Core Element: DRAFT Prevention System Partnership Framework

Tier A Targeted Homelessness Prevention Service Providers	Tier B Community Prevention-Related Service Providers	Tier C Community and Sector-Based Access Points
<p>Programs funded and designed to provide targeted homelessness prevention for households at-risk of literal homelessness within a 30- or 14-day timeframe "but for" program assistance (e.g., Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program-funded homelessness prevention.</p> <p>Programs typically screen-in and prioritize higher risk households as part of standard intake procedures, are trained and conduct more in-depth assessment and housing problem-solving, and provide more intensive and extended stabilization supports.</p>	<p>Social service agencies, faith-based groups, and other entities that intentionally or incidentally provide any form of prevention-related assistance (financial, food, material, other service supports) for at-risk households.</p> <p>Participating prevention system programs use standardized brief screening tools to identify higher risk households, are trained and can offer individualized housing problem-solving assistance, and can facilitate expedited access (within a defined number of days) to agency prevention-related services and/or to other Tier A or Tier B prevention providers, when needed, to prevent literal homelessness for higher risk households.</p>	<p>Any type of entity (e.g., health systems, libraries, schools, property managers) encountering households who may be at-risk of housing instability or homelessness that is willing and able to conduct light screening and resource connections. Entities generally do not provide prevention-related services and/or are not able to engage in the system as a Tier B as prevention service provider.</p> <p>Entities use standardized brief screening tools or equivalent tools to identify higher risk households, are trained and can offer basic housing problem-solving assistance, and facilitate expedited access (within defined number of days) to other Prevention providers, when needed, to prevent literal homelessness for higher risk households.</p>

Pre-Demo Environmental Scan: July 2017

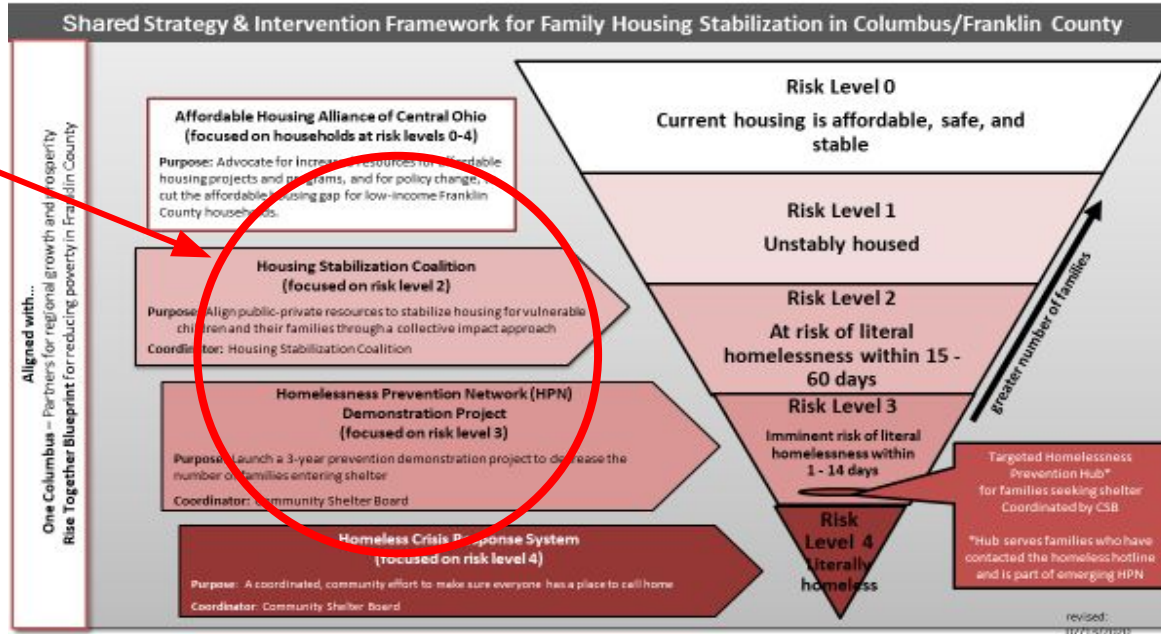
Updated HPN Environmental Scan: August 2021

- 7 Indicators Examined by Zip Code

1. Emergency shelter entries: percent of all families, PW entries 7/1/2019-6/30/2021
2. Eviction filings: number of filings January-July 2021
3. Poverty: percent of all households below federal poverty level 2012-2016
4. Household income: family median household income 2012-2016
5. TANF: percent of all recipients as of July 2021
6. SNAP: percent of all recipients as of July 2021
7. Medicaid: percent of all recipients July 2021

Zip Code	ZIP Code Name	Population	C1 Neighborhoods	# of Indicators Zip Code Shows in Top 5	Shelter Entry Rank	Eviction Filings Rank	HPN Partner Primary Locat
43211	Columbus	21600	Linden	4	1	9	St. Stephens
43223	Columbus	27366	Franklinton	2	2	8	Gladden, HFF
43232	Cols/Blacklick	42201	Southeast	5	3	1	
43227	Cols/Whitehall	21340	Southeast	1	4	10	
43204	Columbus	42104	Hilltop	3	5	7	
43207	Cols/Obetz/Groveport	45144	Southside	3	6	6	IMPACT
43206	Columbus	21864	Near South/Southside		7	18	
43219	Columbus	27123	Northeast		8	17	
43224	Columbus	38699	Morse/Northland	2	9	5	
43213	Whitehall	30444		1	10	2	
43228	Columbus	50737	Hilltop	3	11	4	
43229	Cols/Worthington	46347	Morse/Northland	3	12	3	
43205	Columbus	12272	Near South	1	13	19	COMPASS
43203	Columbus	8108	Near East	2	14	14	
43222	Columbus	4617	Franklinton	2	15		Gladden, HFF
43201	OSU area	35495		2	16		
43209	Columbus	27228			17		
43068	Reynoldsburg	51836			18	11	
43110	Canal Winchester	33847			19	12	
43123	Grove City	58424			20	20	PCC
43215	Columbus	12790			21		
43119	Galloway	27698			22		
43125	Groveport	12161			23		
43220	Columbus	24989			24		
43065	Powell	38821			25		
43231	Columbus	19685			26		
43235	Columbus	38493			27	15	
43004	Blacklick	22727			28		
43085	Columbus	23258			29		
43026	Hilliard	54017			30		
43214	Columbus	24650			31		
43221	Columbus	31265			32		
43054	New Albany	20566			33		
43081	Westerville	55991			34	13	
43217	Columbus	2602			35		
43230	Gahanna	51161			36	16	
43016	Dublin	31306			37		
43017	Dublin	37626			38		
43137	Lockbourne	2388			39		
43146	Orient	12369			40		
43147	Pickerington	38440			41		
43202	Columbus	20251			42		
43210	Columbus	9432			43		
43212	Columbus	18551			44		
43216	Columbus	0			45		
43266	Columbus	0			46		

Evolving Partnership Model



Re-converging

Evolving Partnership Model

- Development of next step stabilization service supports, partnerships
- Further integration of ESG/SSVF funded HP (Tier 1 partners)
- Shifting to hybrid/flexible model:
 - Focusing on smaller geographic catchment areas with access points referring to a single identified Tier 2 HPN Service Provider responsible for that area
 - Developing sector-specific engagement, workflow integration, and collaboration approaches
- Influencing decisions around HPN 3.0 (post-demo) data collection approach, options. Considerations focused on shared data platform and/or use of emerging Community Information Exchange (data warehouse) to support:
 - Standardized data collection for impact evaluation
 - Data platform to facilitate access to information, expedited referrals, case tracking, and case conferencing

Questions?

Comments?

Ideas?

Core Element 3:

**Standardized Housing Insecurity Screening,
Response, and Referral Tools and Protocols**

Core Element 4:

Shared Data Culture & Platform

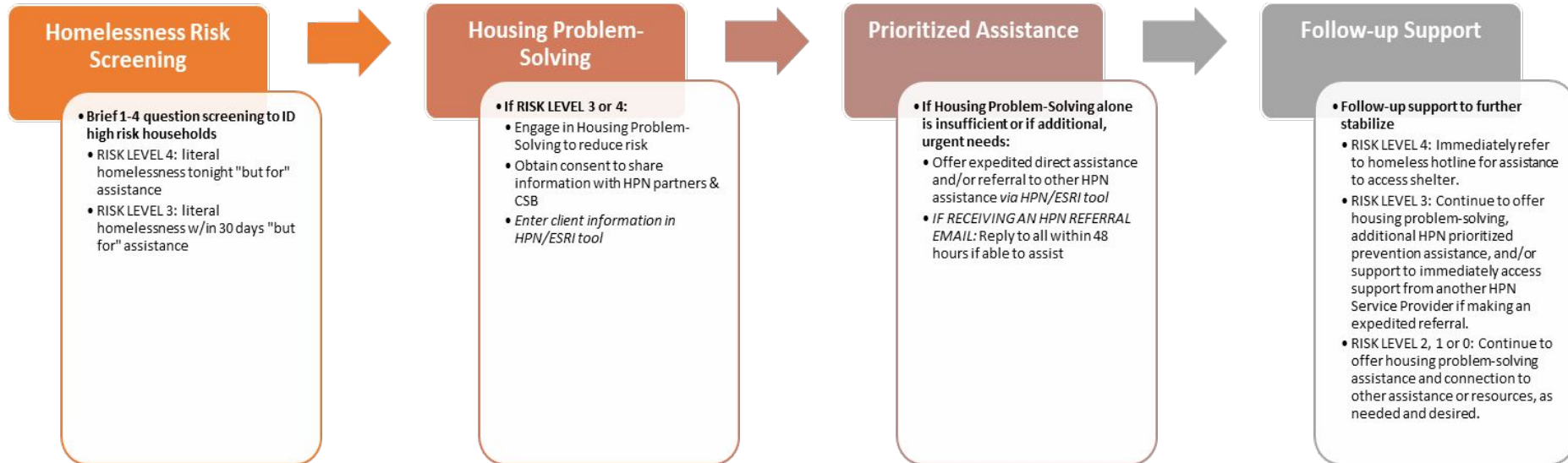
Housing Insecurity Screening

[HSLC Housing Insecurity Screening Tool \(v.1, November 2022\)](#)

Standardized Screening, Response & Referral Process

Example tools:

- [HPN Screening-Assistance Process: Partner Workflow Tool](#)
- [HPN Screening-Assistance Process: Instructions](#)



Standardized Screening, Response & Referral Process

- Streamlining data entry to reduce partner burden
- Exploring other emerging platforms vs continued use of custom-built platform
 - Considerations influenced by CBO capacity, sector-based, whether or not currently participate in HMIS, etc.
- Working to improve how emergency assistance information (availability, eligibility, contact info, etc.) is collected/disseminated, including resources available on a prioritized basis
- Continue to evolve tools, written protocols for developing and operationalizing customized workflows specific to each partner

Quick Poll:

Chat in the “number” for Core Element(s) are you most interested in having additional ‘deep dives’ with peer sharing?

1. **Shared Vision, Understanding & Commitment to Prevention** related to literal homelessness
2. **Coordinated, Housing-Focused Access Points & Service Providers** across a wide variety of “upstream” community-based and cross-sector settings
3. **Standardized Housing Insecurity Screening, Response, and Referral Tools and Protocols** including broad use of housing problem-solving and coordinated access prioritization approaches
4. **Shared Data Culture & Platform** supporting data collection, service referral and coordination, and reporting
5. **Ongoing Backbone Entity Support** for partner recruitment, training, reporting, analysis, and ongoing system management & development

Any Questions? Reach out to **YOUR** BFZ HSLC Coordinator!



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**Spokane City
+ County, WA**



**Cincinnati/
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**Greater
Hartford, CT**



**Eugene/Lane
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**Charlotte/
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Costa County, CA**



**Washington,
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Current HSLC Tools & Resources (more to come)

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- ❖ [HSLC Housing Insecurity Screening Tool \(v.1, November 2022\)](#)
- ❖ [Roadmap with Sample Setting Measurable Goals](#)

A stylized illustration of a park scene. A large tree with orange and brown foliage dominates the upper half. Below it, a person is sitting on a pink blanket on a path, accompanied by a white dog. The background features rolling green hills and a city skyline in shades of blue and white. Two street lamps are visible on either side of the path. A dark grey banner with the text 'THANK YOU!' is centered over the middle of the image.

THANK YOU!